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POETRY.

THE HIDDEN GRIEF.

O, think not that because my laugh
Rings out so wild and free,
That frowning fate hath never filled
Its bitter cup for me;
Nor though the song is warbled forth
In tones of glad delight,
There never mingled with its notes
Of joy, a strain less light.

Though now I tread the lighted hall,
Or breathe the thrilling lay;
O, how I once have turned from all
In weariness away;
And deemed not then the dazzling world
One single charm can bring,
To lure me to its haunts again,
A sad and blighted thing.

But I have schooled the heart to hide
Its load of grief and care;
The bursting thoughts to melt in song,
The lips a smile to wear.
When all beneath is one sad wreck
Of hopes in happier hours;
The vase that holds the withered leaves,
Once rondolent with flowers.

O, even when the festive wreath
Is twined around my brow,
And passion's tones are softly blent
With many a low-breathed vow,
Though all unheeded as they fall,
Without an answering thrill,
The memory of one magic voice
Will vainly haunt me still.

But though the heart be breaking, yet
The *world* shall never know,
That gathered thoughts are garnered there
Of bitterness and wo.
'Tis this has filled my tones with mirth,
And lit the beaming eye,
The semblance of a careless heart,
A bitter mockery!

MISCELLANY.

A Ramble in the Woods on Sunday,

And what the Writer saw and heard.

BY J. K. PAULDING.

I frequently spend a Sabbath morning in the country rambling alone in the melancholy woods, sometimes resting myself against the rough bark of a timeworn tree; sometimes lingering on the woody heights looking far over the surrounding world, and at others reclining listlessly by the side of some clear brook, over whose rippling way the branches meet, and form nature's choicest canopy. Here I indulge my memory and imagination in a thousand devious wanderings; I recall the distant shadows of departed time that have by degress faded almost into oblivion, and send my mind on errands to the future; a thousand recollections melancholy, yet exquisitely touching, throng about my heart, and a thousand anticipations beckon me onward in the path I am pursuing through this wayward world. At times I become so completely abstracted from the scenes around, as to forget where I am, and to lose almost the consciousness of being. I ruminate, I ponder, and I dream.

On one of these occasions, about the middle of the sultry month of August, when the dog star rages, and all nature sinks into a sort of luxurious repose, I had become somewhat tired with a ramble longer than usual, and laid myself listlessly along the margin of a little twittering stream that stole its winding way among the deep obscurities of the wood, diffusing coolness, and inviting to repose. It was Sunday, and it seemed as if nature partook in its holy abstraction from worldly thoughts and worldly occupations. The voice of the ploughman cheering or chiding his team; the rattling of the sonorous wagon over the rough mountain road; the echoes of the woodman's axe; the explosion of the hunter's gun, and all the customary sounds that give life and animation to rural occupations, had ceased. Nay, even the tinkling cow-bell, which broke at intervals on the hallowed quiet of the day, seemed to come over me with a softened, mellowed tone, as if fearful of disturbing its repose, and awed by the solemnity of universal silence.—Through the arched canopy of foliage that overhung the little stream, I could see it coursing its way on either hand among mossy rocks, glittering as if by moonlight, and disappearing after a thousand meanderings. It is impossible—at least with me, it is impossible to resist the influence of such a scene. Reflecting beings like ourselves sink into a sort of melancholy reverie, and even the sprightliness of childhood is represented, by the hallowed quiet that reigns all around. Guilt awakes from its long oblivion, and innocence becomes saddened with the stillness of nature.

As thus I lay, stretched in languid stillness along the stream, as quiet as the leaves that breathed not a whisper above me, and gradually sinking into almost unconsciousness of the world and all it holds—the little birds sported about careless of my presence, and the insects pursued that incessant turmoil, which seems never to cease, until winter lays his icy fetters on all nature, and drives them into their inscrutiable hiding places. There is a lapse in the recollection of the current of my thoughts at that moment, a short period of forgetfulness, from which it was roused by a hoarse croaking voice, exclaiming:

'Cruel, savage monster, what does he here?'

I looked all around, and see only a hawk seated on the limb of a dry tree, eyeing me, as I fancied, with a peculiar expression of hostility. In a few moments I again relapsed into a profound reverie, from which I was awakened once more by a small squeaking whisper:

'I dare say the blood thirsty villain has been setting traps for us.'

I looked again, and at first could see nothing from which I supposed the voice might proceed, but at the same time imagined I distinguished a sort of confused whisper, in which many little voices seemed commingled. My curiosity was awakened, and peering about quietly, I found it proceeded from a collection of animals, birds, and insects, gathered together for some unaccountable purpose. They seemed very much excited, and withal in great passion about something, all talking at once. Listening attentively, I could distinguish one from the other.

'Let us pounce upon the tyrant and kill him in his sleep,' cried a bald eagle, 'for he grudges me a miserable little lamb now and then, though I don't require one more than once a week.—See where he wounded me in the wing, so that I can hardly get an honest living by prey.'

'Let me scratch his eyes out,' screamed a hawk 'for he will not allow me peaceably to carry off a chicken from his barnyard, though I am dying of hunger, and come in open day to claim my natural, indefeasible right.'

'Ay, ay,' barked a fox, 'he interferes in the same base manner with my privileges, though I visit his henroost in the night, that I may not disturb him.'

'Agreed,' hissed a rattlesnake, 'for he won't let me bite him, though he knows it is my nature,' [illegible] self in spiral volumes, and darted his tongue at me in a fearful manner.

'Agreed,' said a great fat spider, who sat in his net, surrounded by the dead bodies of half a dozen insects, 'agreed, for the bloody minded savage takes delight in destroying the fruits of my honest labors, on all occasions.'

'By all means,' buzzed a great blue-bottle fly, 'for he will not let me tickle his nose of a hot summer day, though he must see with half an eye that it gives me infinite satisfaction.'

'Kill him,' cried a little ant, who ran foaming and fretting about at a furious rate, 'kill him without mercy, for he don't mind treading me into a million of atoms, a bit more than you do killing a fly,' addressing himself to the spider.

'The less you say about that the better,' whispered the spider.

'Odds fish!' exclaimed a beautiful trout, that I should like very much to have caught, popping his head out of the brook, 'odds fish! kill the monster by all means—hook him, I say, for he entices me with worms, and devours me to gratify his insatiable appetite.'

'I consent,' cooed the dove, 'for he has deprived me of my beloved mate, and made me a disconsolate widow.' Upon which she began to moan so piteously, that the whole assembly deeply sympathised in her forlorn condition.

'He has committed a million of murders,' cried the spider.

'He drowns all my kittens,' mewed the cat.

'He tramples upon me without mercy,' whispered the toad, 'only because I'm no beauty.'

'He is a treacherous, cunning villain,' barked the fox.

'He has no more bowels than a wolf,' screamed the hawk.

'He is a bloody tyrant,' croaked the eagle.

'He is the common enemy of all nature, and deserves a hundred and fifty thousand deaths,' exclaimed they all with one voice.

I began to be heartily ashamed of myself, and was casting about how I might slip away from hearing these pleasant reproaches; but curiosity and listlessness together kept me quiet, while they continued to discuss the best mode of destroying the tyrant. There was, as usual in such cases, great diversity of opinion.

'I'll bury my talons in his brain,' said the eagle.

'I'll tear out his eyes,' screamed the hawk.

'I'll whip him to death with my tail,' barked the fox.

'I'll sting him home,' hissed the rattlesnake.

'I'll poison him,' said the spider.

'I'll fly-blow him,' buzzed the fly.

'I'll drown him, if he'll only come into the brook, so I will,' quoth the trout.

'I'll drag him into my hole, and do his business there, I warrant,' said the ant; and thereupon there was a giggle among the whole set.

'And I'll—I'll,' said the worm.

'What will you do, you poor d——,' exclaimed the rest in a titter.

'What will I do? why, I'll eat him after he's dead,' replied sir worm; and then he strutted about, until he unwarily came so near that he slipped into the brook, and was snapped up in a moment by the trout. The example was contagious.

'Oho! are you for that sport,' mewed the cat, and clawed the trout before he could get his head under water.

'Tit for tat,' barked Reynard, and snatching pussy up in his teeth, he was off like a shot.

'Since 'tis the fashion,' said the spider, 'I'll have a crack at that same blue-bottle;' and thereupon he nabbed the poor fly in a twinkling.

'By your leave,' said the toad, and snapped up the spider in less than no time.

'You ugly thief of the world,' hissed the rattlesnake, in great wrath, and indignantly laying hold of the toad, managed to swallow him about half way, where he lay in all his glory.

'What a nice morsel for my poor fatherless little ones,' cooed the dove, and picking at the ant, was just flying away with it in quite a sentimental style, when the hawk seeing this, screamed out—

What a plump dove for a dinner! Providence hath ordained I should eat her.'

'He was carrying her off, when the eagle darted upon him, and soaring to his eyrie on the summit of an inaccessible rock, composedly made a meal of both hawk and dove. Then picking his teeth with his claws, he exclaimed with great complacency, 'what a glorious thing it is to be king of the birds!'

'Humph,' exclaimed I, rubbing my eyes, for it seemed I had been half asleep, 'humph, a man is not so much worse than his neighbors after all;' and shaking off the spell that was over me, bent my steps homeward, wondering why it was, that it seemed as if all living [illegible] created for the sole purpose of preying on each other.—The only solution which offered itself, was,—that the pleasure arising from eating, is much greater than the pain of being eaten, and this propensity to devouring each other, on the whole, is conducive to the general happiness.

BADGERING AN IRISH VOTER.

'You're a Roman Catholic?'

'Am I?' said the fellow.

'Are you not?' demanded the agent.

'You say I am,' was the answer.

'Come, sir, answer—what is your religion?'

'My religion?'

'And what's your religion?'

'My mother's religion.'

'And what's your mother's religion?'

'*She tuk whiskey in her tay.*'

'Come, now I'll find you out, cunning as you are,' said the agent, piqued into an encounter of wits with this fellow, whose baffling of every question pleased the crowd. 'You bless yourself, don't you?'

'When I'm done with you I think I ought.'

'What place of worship do you go to?'

'The most convanient.'

'But of what persuasion are you?'

'My persuasion is that you won't find it out.'

'My belief is that you are puzzled.'

'Do you confess!'

'Not to you.'

'Come, now I have you. Whom would you send for, if you were likely to die?'

'Doctor Growling.'

'Not for the priest?'

'I must first get a messenger.'

'Confound your quibling! Tell me, then, what your opinions are—your conscientious opinions, I mean.'

'They are the same as my landlord's.'

'And what are your landlord's opinion's?'

'Faix, his opinion is, that I won't pay him the last half year's rent, and I'm of the same opinion myself.' A roar of laughter followed this answer and dumb-foundered the agent for a time, but, angered at the successful quibling of the sturdy and wily fellow before him, he at last declared, with much severity of manner that he must have a direct reply.

'I insist, sir, on your answering at once. Are you a Roman Catholic?'

'I am,' said the fellow.

'And could you not say so at once?' repeated the officer.

'You never axed me.'

Autumn is a chaste and gentle season; it has not the cold frigidity of winter about it; it has not the coquetry of spring, nor the fire and passion of summer. Like true friendship, it brings a soothing balm to the mind, without operating in fiery action on the passions. Its winds are as mild as a mother's voice; its sun shines on the world calmly as a father smiles on his beloved family. We would that an autumn breeze should sing our requium—we seek no sweeter music.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRITISH SPECIAL MISSION.

Lord Ashburton to Mr. Webster.

Washington, July 11th, 1842.

Sir,—I lose no time in acknowledging the receipt of the note you did me the honor of addressing me on the 8th instant, and I beg, in the first place, to say that the President has been pleased to appreciate the motives which induced my present mission, and much flattered by your recognition of the candor and frankness which have hitherto marked our intercourse.

I had hoped that we had escaped by mutual consent from a return to the endless and fruitless argument on the general question of the rights of our respective government in the matter of the Northeastern boundary.

It seemed to me to have been decided by so many high and competent authorities that the precise geographical point so long looked for was not to be found, that it necessarily followed that any hope of settlement must rest upon an amicable compromise.

The arrival here of the commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts, and the admitted disposition of the two governments, have given the public a very general expectation that this compromise might at last be effected; and I hope you will excuse my expressing regret that the note now before me, and the paper from the gentlemen from Maine addressed to you, which accompanied it, should have contained so much of a renewal of the old controversy, and should not have been confied to the simple question whether we could or not agree to terms of settlement. If the observations contained in my note of the 13th ultimo have given rise to these consequences, I much regret it, and I would now pass over all these more than useless discussions, and proceed at once to notice the proposal you make, if I were not apprehensive that my so doing might be construed into some want of respect for the parties from whence the observations have proceeded.

I will, however, endeavor to bring within a narrow compass what I have to say on the subject, and the more so, because, with all deference to you, sir, I may add, that there is little in these arguments that is new, or that has not been often advanced and refuted during the many past years of controversy.

I should except from this want of novelty the position, to one entirely new, advanced by the commissioners from Maine, that the Northwest angle of Nova Scotia, which is, as you express it, "the thing to be sought for and found," was at the head of the Madawaska river, which river, it is maintained and maps, was always considered as the real St. John, and this is stated to justify the opinion expressed by the old Congress, in 1799, that this Northwest angle was at the source of the St. John.

Giving all possible consideration to this apparently new discovery, I cannot say that it appears well founded. Looking at Mitchell's map, the use of which, by the negotiation of the peace of 1783, has been always so much relied upon, on the part of America, there is nothing more clearly marked than the great distinct channel of the upper St. John, and it seems hardly possible that the negotiatiators or the Congress should have made the supposed mistake.

But supposing this hypothesis were well founded, the Temiscouata Lake is, then, to be this long lost angle of Nova Scotia. What becomes, then, of the point so long contended for by Maine, between the Metis and one of the tributaries of the Restigouche? These points must be about fifty miles apart. Both cannot be true, and if it be maintained, as I rather collect to be, from the paper of the Maine commissioners, that the point of the Metis is the true boundary, as being the point stricken by the north line, though the other be the true north west angle of Nova Scotia, there is at least an end of the whole argument, resting upon this north west angle being, as stated by you, "the thing to be sought for and found."

If this new discovery leads us to no other inference, we can hardly fail to derive from it the conviction that all the ingenuity applied to unravel this mystery leaves us equally in the dark; and that it is not without reason that it has been decided by so many persons, after careful examination, that this boundary is not susceptible of settlement according to the precise words of the treaty.

This decision has been come to by Mr. Madison, in 1802, by Mr. Jefferson, in 1803, by Judge Sullivan, about the same time, by the arbiter in 1831, and it has been acted on by nearly every Secretary of State of the United States during the controversy from that time to this; for although in a case in dispute each party during the dispute endeavors to hold its own, I am not aware that any Secretary of State, or any President of the United States, have ever treated this subject otherwise than as one attended by that degree of uncertainty that it could only be solved by an arbiter, or by a compromise. I would appeal to your candor, sir, to say whether, at this time, and under the circumstances, it is fair to speak of this disputed territory as belonging indisputably to one party, and to be yielded by way of concession, and for equivalents, to the other. Any convention I may sign must be for a division of that which is in doubt or dispute; with any arrangement between the State of Maine and the General Government I have nothing to do; and if, which God forbid, our endeavors at an amicable compromise should at last fail, I must hold that Great Britain retains her right, at least equal to the United States, to every part of the territory in dispute, until by a renewed reference, or by the skill of some more fortunate negotiator, this difference may be brought to a close.

I have now only to add a few observations upon the arguments contained in your own note.

Some stress is laid upon the fact that the joint commissioners of the two Governments, in 1817, directed the surveyors to run the north line from the St. Croix, until it met water running into the St. Lawrence. The lines to be run were to ascertain the geographical facts of the case. No proceeding could be more proper. The claim of the two parties varied, and it was natural that, in the first instance, a line should be run to the extent claimed by either party; where that line would reach, or what highlands or streams it might strike, was unknown; so much so that Mr. Gallatin, in his letter from Ghent, mentioned in my note of the 13th ult. expressed his doubt on this subject. His prediction turned out to be true. The point where the line strikes the Metis was a point not fulfilling the words of the treaty. It did not divide the waters as desired, unless the Bay of Chaleurs and Gulf of St. Lawrence are considered to answer to the description of the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Gallatin was sensible of this, and intimates that if this fact created doubt, the lands about the Restigouche might be given up; but he forgets that in giving up this territory he gives up his argument; for he maintains in opposition to the British line of boundary, that it does not *continuously and in all its parts* divide the waters as required by the treaty. The American line was in this equally deficient, and it is useless, therefore, now to consider whether it would have been preferable to the British line, if it had divided the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the St. John's.

To make even a plausible case for the American line, both the St. John's and the Restigouche must be held to be rivers emptying into the Atlantic ocean.

The royal arbiter says it would be *hazardous* so to class them. I believe that whatever argument might be made in the case of the St. John's, connected with the distinctions with which it was mentioned in the treaty, to consider the Restigouche as flowing into the Atlantic ocean would be more than hazardous—it would be most absurd. At all events, I would submit to you that no inference could be drawn from the commissioners in 1817 having ordered a north line to be run; the same commissioners, after drawing the line, having disagreed as to any conclusion from it.

I am rather surprised that an inspection of the map should lead us to such different views of the course of the rivers of the coast, as stated by you. I find that the upper St. John's and the Restigouche, so far from cutting at right angles the parallel lines of the coast and the St. Lawrence, with them, I am not in course nearly parallel portant, although it seems connected with your argument.

My inspection of these maps, and my examination of the documents, lead me to a very strong conviction that the highlands contemplated by the negotiation of the treaty, were the only highlands then known to them, at the head of the Penobscot, Kennebec, and the rivers west of the St. Croix; and that they did not precisely know how the north line from the St. Croix would strike them; and if it were not my wish to shorten this discussion, I believe a very good argument might be drawn from the words of the treaty in proof of this. In the negotiation with Mr. Livingston, and afterwards with Mr. McLane, this view seemed to prevail, and, as you are aware, there were proposals to search for these highlands to the west, where alone I believe they will be found to answer *perfectly* the description of the treaty. If this question should unfortunately go to a farther reference, I should by no means despair of finding some confirmation of this view of the case.

I shall now, sir, close what I have to say on the controverted part of this question. I should not have treated of it at all, but from respect to the gentlemen from Maine, whose arguments you conveyed to me, and I shall certainly not review it again unless called upon by you to do so. Our immediate business is with the compromise of what is not to be otherwise settled, and argument and controversy, far from assisting that end, have ever generally a tendency to irritate and excite.

Referring, then, to our more immediate subject of a line by agreement, I deeply regret, on reading your observations and proposals, that we are yet so far asunder. I always thought this part of our duty better performed by conference than by correspondence, unless, indeed, we had the misfortune not to be able ultimately to agree, in which case it would certainly be necessary that our two countries should see clearly on paper how nearly we had approached to each other; and on whom the blame at last rested of leaving unsettled a question involving such serious consequences. I would still recommend this course of personal discussion and conference, but, in the mean time, I proceed to consider the proposals and observations contained in your note.

It is sufficiently explained in my plan for a settlement, why I was anxious not to divide in two parts, by any new line of boundary, the Madawaska settlements; and I am sorry to say that the information I have since received, both as to local circumstances and the anxiety of the people themselves, tends strongly to confirm my impressions. At the same time, you will have seen that I was sensible that some good reason should be assigned why we should not be satisfied with what you justly term the otherwise perfect boundary of the St. John's.

In your reply you recognise the difficulties of the case and do justice to our motives, but you state distinctly on the part of your Government, that you can consent to no line which should bring us over the St. John, without some equivalent of territory to be found out of the limits of

that part which is in dispute; and you refer more particularly to a certain narrow strip lying between the north line and the river. This strip I have no power to give up; and beg to add, that that the refusal of my Government is founded simply on their objection to dispose arbitrarily of the persons and property of Her Majesty's subjects, living by preference under her authority; an objection which, you are aware, applies with peculiar force to the inhabitants of this part of New Brunswick.

I had hoped that the other equivalents which I had offered, combined with the sense entertained by the Government of the United States of the pressing importance of the case on the ground of humanity, would have been sufficient for the purpose I so anxiously desired; but perceiving, from your note, as well as from personal conversation, that concession upon this point is insisted upon, I might be disposed to consider whether my anxious desire to arrive at a friendly settlement would not justify me in yielding, however reluctantly, if the latter part of your proposal did not, if finally persevered in, forbid all hope or any settlement whatever.

The boundary you propose, supposing the British territory not to come over the St John, is to run from the north side of that river, three miles above its junction with the Madawaska, over the arbitrary line, which my map does not exactly permit me to follow, until it reaches, somewhere, the St. Francis. I need not examine this line in its precise details, because I am obliged frankly to state that it is inadmissible. I think I might, sir, appeal to your candid judgment to say whether this is a proposition of conciliation—whether, after all the antecedent discussions on this subject, it could be reasonably expected that, whatever might be the anxiety of my government for a friendly settlement, I could be found with power to accede to such terms. I need not observe to you that this would give to Great Britain less than the award of the arbiter, while at the same time she would be called upon to give up what that arbiter awarded to her, and if I do not mistake you, the floatage of the lumber of Maine down the St. John, is also expected to be surrendered.

I must beg to say that I am quite at a loss to account for such a proposal. Your own principle of maintaining the great river as the best boundary, is abandoned—an arbitrary line is drawn which nobody ever suspected before, and I can only suppose this course to be dictated by that general assumption that, notwithstanding all former admissions and decisions to the contrary, this territory said to be in dispute, in truth belongs to one party, to be doled out as a favor to the other: an assumption that cannot for a moment be admitted, and which you, sir, with the records of your office before you, will hardly maintain.

The position in which this negotiation now stands, seems to prove what I have before ventured to advance, that it would have a better chance of success by conference than by correspondence; at all events, that we should soon arrive at ascertaining what we can or cannot do. Slow, unnecessarily slow, our progress has hitherto been, and the public seem somehow or other to have become informed that there are differences will prove less serious than they are supposed to be, but it is very desirable that doubts and distrusts should be set at rest, and that public credit and the transactions of commerce should suffer the least possible disturbance. For altho' should this negotiation unfortunately fail, it will be our duty immediately to place it in some new course of further reference, it is not to be disguised that such a result must be productive of considerable public anxiety and disappointment.

What I have said in relation to the Madawaska settlements will, I trust, sufficiently prove my disposition to approach such a discussion with the true spirit of conciliation, and I trust that you will permit me to express a hope that it will be met with a corresponding feeling.

Before concluding, I wish to add a few words respecting the line of the St. John's to one of its sources, and the navigation for certain purposes of that river. It may be true that the district between the St. John's and the highlands West of the St. Francis, may be of some extent, but your own surveyors will confirm to you that it is of very little value either for cultivation or for timber. Is it reasonable that in the division of an object in dispute, its intrinsic value should be wholly disregarded, and its extent alone considered?

I would farther suggest for consideration whether, supposing the division by the King of the Netherlands to be admitted to supply fairly the equity of the case between the parties, what is proposed to be added to Great Britain, viz: the strip on the 45th parallel of latitude, and the use of the navigation of the St Jhon, be not an ample compensation for what we ask in return, viz: the barren strip above the upper St. John, which is wanted for no other purpose than as a boundary, for which purpose it is admitted on all sides to be most convenient.

The right to use the St. John for floating down the lumber of Maine on the same terms as the river is used by the Queen's subjects, is now treated as a matter of light importance. This is not uncommon when a concession of any kind is about to be yielded, but I beg to remind you that this was not formerly so considered. It has been repeatedly solicited and invariably refused, and no minister of Great Britain has before been permitted to connect this concession with the settlement of the boundary.

It is considered by my Government as a very important concession. I am sure that it must be considered by all persons in Maine connected with the lumber trade as not only valuable, but indispensible, and I am compelled to add, that I am empowered to allow this privilege only in the event of a settlement of the boundary on satisfactory terms. It is said in the memorandum of the Maine commissioners that this conceded navigation will be as useful to the town of St. John as to the lumberers of Maine, but it will not escape you that, even if this be so, if it is a concession necessary to give any value whatever to so bulky an article as lumber, which being not otherwise disposable, would bear any reasonable toll which the provincial authorities of New Brunswick might think it expedient to levy upon it. Farther, it should not be forgotten that the timber, once at the mouth of the St. John, will have the privilege of reaching the British as well as other markets, and lastly, that it is a very different thing to hold a privilege of this important description by right or by mere sufference, to be granted or withheld at pleasure.

I have to apologize for entering into these details in treating of the great qustion with which we are occupied, but they seem called for by observations in the paper you send me.

I beg, sir, you will be assured of my unfeigned and distinguished consideration.

ASHBURTON.

Hon. Daniel Webster, &c. &c. &c.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 25, 1842.

THE ELECTIONS.

OHIO.—Sufficient returns have already been received to render it certain that the Democracy of Ohio have swept every thing by the board—Governor, Senate, and House! This is a noble rebuke of the late disgusting carousals at Dayton, and of the revolutionary movements of the federalists of the last legislature, which the coon skin hurrah was designed to cover. It is a triumph of law, order, and decency, over contempt of law, disorganization and debauchery.

The election took place on the fifth. It was for Governor and members of the Legislature.

Returns of the Governor vote have been received from sixty-three counties. The vote for Shannon (Dem.) is 16,479; for Corwin (Fed.) 13,970. Democratic majority thus far 2509. Our gain, since 1840, is 18,481. Sixteen counties to be heard from, which will increase Shannon's majority to 4000.

The House consists of 72 members. The Democratic majority in this branch will be at least 10. The Senate consists of 36 members, and here the Democrats will have a majority of 10; making, on joint ballot, a majority of 20; being the largest Democratic majority for 15 years.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The election in this State occurred on the 10th inst. and was for members of the Legislature only. The Senate consists of 33 members, 11 of whom are elected annually. The House of 100, elected annually. Enough returns have been received to show that the Democrats have carried both branches.

GEORGIA.—The election in this State was for Representatives to Congress and members of the Legislature; which has gone for the Democracy by an increased vote.

The Milledgeville Journal (fed.) of the 11th, says that "the majority in the Legislature for the Democrats will not vary five votes from that of last year, it being then 52 upon joint ballot."

NEW JERSEY.—The federal majority, on joint ballot, will be 8—last year 12. The Camden Eagle of the 15th, states that the Democratic majority of the popular vote is not less than THREE THOUSAND! and adds:—"If the counties were fairly represented—if the will of the *many* were respected as it ought to be—the government of New Jersey *would be democratic*. One struggle more and it *will* be so."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The election in this State took place the Legislature only. Little or no opposition to the democratic candidates, by the whigs, and as a matter of course, the democrats are elected by overwhelming majorities in both branches.

MARYLAND.—It is now clearly ascertained that the Democrats will have a majority of SEVEN on joint ballot, the Judges having decided in favor of the Democratic candidate in St. Mary's county.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.—The recent election in this Territory has resulted in strong Democratic majorities in both branches of the Legislature!

Large yield.—A friend informs us that Mr. John Blake of Turner, raised from one seed, the present season, twelve Pumpkins, the whole weighing *three hundred and six pounds*. Material enough, with other fixin's, to make half an acre of Yankee pie for Thanksgiving.

Great slaughter.—The locomotive on the Harlem and Westchester Railroad ran over, or rather ran into a drove of sheep the other night. The engine was thrown off, and after light was procured, it was found that *forty-six* were left dead upon the road! What a "Car of Juggernaut!"

The Millerites held a camp meeting at Salem, Mass., at which thousands of people assembled. Many, no doubt, from curiosity; a *few* sincerely believing that in '43 the world will be destroyed. It is whiggery that will be destroyed in '43.

Why should it be?—Fifteen banks in Ohio have blown up during the past and present year. The officers of those institutions have made money by their banking operations, whilst the people have been robbed! Why should this be?—[Wooster Democrat.

True enough! *Why should it be?* And yet it will always be, if the people send men to represent "bank interest"—not the interest of the honest workingmen.

The last definition of "Bustle."—One of the *stern* realities of life.

Mr. Anderson, Mayor of Portland, has offered $500 reward for the discovery of the incendiaries who are supposed to have caused the recent fires in that city.

Mr. Rantoul has stated to the Supreme Court of Rhode Island that J. Q. Adams will appear in defence of the prisoners charged with treason in that State.

'Wife, which way do you suppose the wind is to-night?'

'Well, really, I don't know, John, but suppose you light a candle and look in our straw bed.'

'How can I tell by that?'

'Why, bless you, don't straws show which way the wind blows?'

'Go to sleep, you critter.'

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

A Cattle Show and Fair was held at Norway, in this County, on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

We give below a list of the Premiums awarded so far as we have been able to obtain them. The remainder may be expected in a future number.

To Gen. Philo Clark, of Turner, for the best Horse,	$4 00
— Joel Millett, of Norway, for best Mare,	3 00
— Jesse Howe, of Sumner, for best yoke of working oxen,	3 00
Do. For best specimen of fat cattle,	2 00
— Town of Oxford, for the best team of working Oxen,	6 00
— Benjamin Bird, of Paris, for the best 3 year old steers,	2 00
— Joel Millett, of Norway, for the best 2 year old steers,	1 00
Do. For the best 1 year old steers,	1 00
— John S. Holmes, of Oxford, for the best 1 year old Bull,	1 00
— Henry C. Reed, of Norway, for the best Bull calf,	1 00
— Henry W. Millett, of Norway, for the best Milch Cow,	3 00
— Isaiah Hall, of Norway, for the best 2 year old Heifer,	1 00
— Levi Whitman, of Norway, for the best 1 year old Heifer,	50
— Henry W. Millett, of Norway, for the best Ram,	1 00
Do. For the best Litter of Pigs,	3 00
— T. Clark, of Paris, and E. R. Holmes, of Oxford, for the best Sow,	2 00
Do. For the best Boar,	2 00
— William Reed, of Norway, for the best Pig,	1 00
— Rev. Charles Soule, of Norway, for the best and only specimen of Cocoons,	3 00
— Rev. C. B. Davis, of Paris, for the best specimen of Butter,	2 00
— Solomon Noble, of Norway, for 2nd best do.	1 00
— Nathaniel Pike, of Norway, for the best Cheese,	2 00
— Mrs. Peace N. Hicks, of Norway, for 2nd best do.	1 00
— Luther F. Pike, of Norway, for the best crop of Wheat, being 39 bushels on an acre,	3 00
— Isaac Abbott, of Norway, for the best crop of Rye, being 31 bushels on an acre,	2 00
— Arch Leavitt, of Turner, for the best crop of Corn, being 101 bushels on an acre,	3 00
— John Baker, of Waterfor, for 2nd do. being 80 bushels on an acre,	2 00
— Job Prince, of Turner, for the best crop of Potatoes, being 505 bushels on one acre and 22 rods,	1 00
— Benjamin Tucker, of Norway, for best specimen of Christlie Potatoe,	50
— Job Prince, of Turner, for the best specimen of Abington Blue do.	50
— Virgil D. Parris, of Paris, for the best specimen of winter Apples,	50
— Henry C. Reed, of Norway, for the best specimen of Fall Apples,	50
— Cornelius B. Knight, of Paris, for the best sewed Calf Boots,	1 00
— Mark P. Smith, of Norway, for the best peg'd do.	75
Do. For best peg'd Cowhide do	50
Do. For best Calfskin Shoes,	75
Do. For best Sole Leather,	1 00
Do. For best Upper Leather,	1 00
Do. For best Calf Skin,	50
— Henry Rust, of Norway, for the best Domestic Fulled Cloth,	1 00
— Morrell Cole & Co. of Turner, for the best Factory do.	1 00
Do. For the best Casimere,	1 00
Do. For the best Dressed Flannel,	1 00
— South Paris Manufacturing Co. for the best Satinette,	1 00
— Rufus K. Goodenow, Paris, for the best undressed Flannel,	1 00
— William Andrews, of Norway, for the best Cabinet Furniture, (Sofa)	1 00
— P. Lenfesty, of Norway, for the best workmanship on Coat,	1 00
— Rufus K. Goodenow, of Paris, for ploughing 1|8th of an acre of sward land with 1 yoke of oxen in thirty-five minutes,	4 00
— William Thomas, of Oxford, for ploughing same quantity of land with 2 yoke of oxen in forty-one minutes,	3 00

Mr. F. O. J. Smith, of Portland, gave an Address on the occasion, which was well received. He spoke of the present Tariff as being favorable to Manufacturers, but very unfavorable to Agriculturalists. In this we agree with him; but we think some of his remarks were calculated to make us depend too much on Government for aid instead of our own resources.

A Committee was chosen consisting of Messrs. Brown of Buckfield, Prince of Turner, and Jenne of Peru, to petition the Legislature for a grant of a Township of land to the Society.

A Committee was chosen consisting of Messrs. Brown of Buckfield, Beal of Norway, Burbank of Bethel, Hawkins of Oxford, and Prince of Turner, to take into consideration the subject of amending the Constitution.

The Officers chosen for the year ensuing are as follow:—

Rufus K. Goodenow, of Paris, *President*

Job Prince, of Turner, *Vice President.*

Isaac Harlow, of Paris, *Rec. Secretary.*

Jairus S. Keith, of Oxford, *Cor. Secretary.*

Moses Hammond, of Paris, *Treasurer & Collector.*

Samuel F. Brown of Buckfield, Ezra F. Beal, of Norway, Jedediah Burbank of Bethel, *Trustees.*

Henry Hawkins of Oxford, Simeon Norris of Paris, Judah Keen of Sumner, *Committee on Tools*

Eleazer A. Holmes of Paris, Benjamin Richards of Oxford, Nathaniel Bennett of Norway, *Committee on Stock.*

John Porter of Paris, John Baker of Waterford, Zury Robinson of Sumner, *Committee on Crops.*

FROM MEXICO.

We gather the following important news from the New Orleans Picayune of the 7th inst. The Schooner Doric arrived there on the 6th and brought a rumor that the seat of government was to be removed from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz; that Santa Anna was absent from Mexico, and it was not known where his residence would be fixed.

Preparations were still making to invade Texas by land, and a naval force, in which Santa Anna would personally participate, was to proceed at once to Galveston, upon the return of the fleet from Campeachy.

The Picayune, in addition to the above, says that it received a letter from its correspondent at Tampico, which mentions a trick perpetrated by Santa Anna on the natives and foreigners. He had given out that the anniversary of Mexican independence—the 16th of September—was to be, and should be, celebrated with all "the pomp, pride and circumstance" becoming the glorious occasion. All were called on, nay, compelled, to contribute according to their means, to provide for the due celebration of the national fete; but when they were "milked" out of their dollars, they were told that the funds were wanted to aid in the subjugation of Texas, and that they should satisfy their patriotism by joining in a costless fandango, at the house of the principal Alcade.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Boston Post writes thus:

From Texas we have very unfortunate accounts It appears to be the intention of the Mexican government to march an army across the Rio Grande to attack the western part of Texas and at the same time to attack the eastern or sea coast, with its fleet, in which case Texas, I fear, will fall an easy prey. She has no money, her treasury being as empty as that of the U. States; and she has no citizens who lend her, and she has no credit abroad. Her fleet is lying in our river for want of funds to enable it to put to sea, and the wolf hunters, who went down to aid her, have mostly returned, in consequence of some dissatisfaction with the government.

THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA,

Arrived at Boston on the 18th inst. in thirteen and a half days from Liverpool. There is nothing of importance by this arrival.

Lord Ashburton arrived home on the 24th of Sept. The British press accused the Yankees of having the best of the bargain in the boundary treaty.

A decided improvement has taken place in the manufacturing districts of England. Many of the hands have returned to their work, but some of them are still discontented and are threatening a more formidable strike at a future time.

Several of the chartist leaders, including Feargus O'Conner, have been arrested on a charge of conspiring to promote sedition.

A dreadful fire, accompanied with loss of life, occurred at Liverpool on the 23d ult. An area of six or seven acres is a heap of ruins. The estimated loss varies from £400,000 to £700,000.

The incendiaries are creating a good deal of uneasiness in many places in Great Britain.—They seem to form an organized band in some towns, and their main object appears to be plunder.

Bran New. A gentleman who was at the Worcester Cattle Show last week, reports that he observed, one forenoon, a small heap of bran on the floor of one of the hotels in that place.—The room was filled with ladies at the time, who eyed the little bran pyramid with rather suspicious and averted looks. The matter attracted a good deal of notice, and soon quite a number of male spectators stood round the mysterious little pile, looking at each other with distended mouth, wondering and absorbed in thought.—The ladies slipped out of the room, one by one, when the mystery was solved by a rough old fellow, exclaiming to the last of the retreating females, "Marm, I'll be darn'd if you ham't spilt your bustle on the floor." Something was said by several of the relieved spectators about taking it to the Boston Museum, but our informant came away before the result of the consultation was known in Worcester.—Boston American.

From a New Orleans paper.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE FOREVER!

A few weeks ago there was a great flourish in the papers of the North about the steamship Bangor, which was to sail from Boston for Constantinople, touching at Fayal, Gibralter, Smyrna, Malta, &c. on her passage out, but not a word was said about her returning by the same route, or any other. However, the business has leaked out, and the object of the Bangor steamship in visiting the ports of the Mediterranean is thus stated by one of the part owners in a letter to a commercial house in New Orleans:

"I have bought a part of the steamship Bangor, a boat built by Brown & Bell, in N. York, eight years ago, for a sea route between Boston and Bangor, but faster boats have been put on the route, and she was withdrawn. This boat is fast enough for our purpose. We are putting her in first rate order. She is intended to *tow vessels through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus*, where the winds and current are contrary for sailing vessels, for *eight or nine months in the year*. There is another business that promises to be very lucrative also, that of *supplying ice* to Constantinople. We are taking hands and tools with us for the purpose."

A Systematic Girl. Mr. Bourne, in a lecture at the Farmer and Mechanic Jubilee at Bridgewater, (Mass.) humorously illustrated the advantages of method and order by giving an account of some domestics of his hiring. He once hired *a very smart girl;* she was ever on the go from early dawn to bed time. After a few years the girl, as girls often will, found a husband and quitted earning wages; and Mr. B. was obliged to hire another. But she was so methodical and apparently so slow his wife was of the opinion she did not earn her wages.—True she did all the work and had spare time, *but she did not seem to be doing much.* He one day watched her progress and found that every movement was like clock work,—no missteps were taken; after the fire was made every kettle was properly adjusted, and every dish was ready at the proper time. The table was set while dinner was cooking—every thing had its place, and there was not a lacking article at dinner. There was no blustering and hurrying and fretting and skipping to show out activity; but every thing was quietly performed in order and in season.

On noticing accurately her mode of doing business Mr. B. and his wife were both of the opinion this was the most valuable help he had hired. This led him to see how some farmers lost time. They would hurry to a distant field and soon find they had left some important tool behind—a boy must be sent back for it, and the men must sit and wait.

The Croton Celebration—in New York on Friday, was a grand affair as anticipated; the weather propitious, and every thing went off harmoniously. The city was thronged with people, and the various places of amusement were gaily decorated with flags and banners, and the stripe and star floated proudly and majestically from the tops of the various public buildings—the ships in the harbor were dressed in their richest colors, aptly exhibiting the interest which the sons of Neptune took in a proceeding which brings the mighty waters of the interior in juxtaposition with their briny and native element.

The first public exhibition in the events of the day, was the presentation of a splendid banner, prepared by direction of the city, to the members of the fire department. It was a brilliant affair, 13 feet high by 8 1-2 wide. The presentation took place in the Mayor's Office, where some very happy addresses and responses were made.

The procession commenced its march shortly after 10 o'clock, in the order heretofore published, making a most splendid and inspiring appearance. The length of the procession may be estimated from the fact that the end of the procession had not left the battery till three hours after it had commenced its march.

The procession passed up Broadway, round Union place, down to the Bowery, through Grant to East Broadway, and Chatham street to the Park. On reaching Union place a full head of water was let on the fountain, as was also the case when the procession reached the Park.—The effect was magnificent in the extreme, and hundreds of thousands of happy voices rent the air with their joyful acclamations.

An Address was then delivered by Samuel Stevens, and an ode sung by the Sacred Music Society, in which over 200 vocal performers joined, aided by rich instrumental music.

On the whole it was truly a rich day, one which will ever be proudly remembered by the noble and enterprising citizens of New York.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Russian Punishment.—At St. Petersburg a game keeper named Rheiman, lately shot with a pistol, Prince Gagarin, master of the ceremonies of the Imperial Court, and Vice President of the Cabinet. The assassin waited for the Prince in the ante chamber of the palace, where he perpetrated the crime. It was supposed to be an act of private revenge, for the Prince enjoyed universal esteem. A court martial was immediately assembled to try the offender, who was sentenced to receive 6,000 lashes, inflicted by 500 men. He had already partly undergone his punishment, and was removed to the hospital, and when cured will suffer the remainder. Should he survive, he is to be transported to Siberia, and employed to work in the mines during life.

Vermont.—The Vermont Legislature convened at Montpelier on the 15th inst. In the House, on the second balloting, Andrew Tracey was elected Speaker by 22 majority. In the Senate, coons were elected for clerk and assistant clerk by one majority. The official canvass of the votes for Governor shows the following result: Paine, 27,167; Smilie, 24,126; Williams and scattering, 2,132. Paine's majority, *nine hundred and nine!* In 1840, the State gave 14,482 majority for Harrison. Democratic gain since 1840, THIRTEEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THREE!!

"Out of darkness comes light," as the *devil* said, when he looked at the ink keg.

Discharge of Col. Webb.—On Tuesday morning, James Watson Webb appeared at the Court of Sessions in New York city, to hear the sentence of the Court for his accepting a challenge to fight a duel with Mr. Marshall. The prisoner appeared with his Counsel, when the Distrtct Attorney moved that he be sentenced. Whereupon Judge Tallmadge read a lengthened opinion of the Court, declaring that owing to a flaw in the indictment, that instrument was invalidated, and, in consequence, he ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

This affair has ended just as we supposed it would. It is another practical illustration of the fact, that while the little rogues, who are not so fortunate as to possess money or to command the aid of powerful friends or family connections, are suspended between the heavens and earth, or sent to Sing-Sing, the great rascals go "unwhipt of justice." Verily we want more Roman fathers for the executors of our laws.

A lady who had just returned from a visit, found as a matter of course all her things in confusion, was obliged to use an onion instead of a pincushion to stick her loose *needles* in. The next day when she went to sew, she found they all had *tears in their eyes*.

How the coon ranks. The Portland American says,—"The raccoon stands, in the grade of animals, between the woodchuck & the skunk. It is a low, crawling, thieving, filthy character. The federalists have adopted it as emblematic of their party and their principles. We need say no more on that point."

There is only one debt—the debt of nature—which cannot be repudiated. We should therefore be always ready to pay it.

Joe Smith Arrested!—Such is the report brought to St. Louis by the steamboat Amaranth Oct. 6. It is said that he has been taken to Carthage, the county seat of Hancock county, to be examined.

Narrow Escape.—A steamer near London recently picked up a little fellow about 12 years of age, who was drifting away about thirty miles from land, in a small coble, having in it six inches of water. The poor lad who was only about half clad, and had neither shoes nor stockings, had been mischievously pushed off to sea by his playmates. He had been without food for three days, and was endeavoring by an almost expiring effort, to keep the small skiff in the direction of the steamer, when he was fortunately descried frow the latter and picked up and taken care of.

A Frightful Experiment. A few days since some persons near Belvidere, N. J., attempted to burst a hollow mill shaft, by charging it with several pounds of powder, and forcing into it an iron ball weighing some twenty-eight pounds, by the side of which they drove in a large iron wedge. They supposed that when the powder exploded the ball would be carried along the wedge until becoming obstructed, the expansive force of the powder would burst the shaft asunder. But instead of doing so, the ball was carried towards the village which was about a quarter of a mile distant. In its route it passed near the head of one of the persons who had been employed in loading the shaft, struck the earth in the street, near where some boys were playing, thence glanced upwards and passed through the roof of a shed in the rear of Craig's hotel, thence through several rooms in the house and fell to the ground a few rods distant. Near where it fell some persons were passing and children playing. None of them were injured. But the escape of none of the villagers was so remarkable as that of a gentleman and his wife and a young lady, who were sitting in one of the front rooms of Craig's Hotel. The ball went a little in front of the gentleman and directly over the head of his wife, missing her by only a few inches. She had just resumed her seat, having just before been standing in point blank range with the shot. As it was, she was covered with dust and the fragments of the shattered wall, and stunned by the concussion of the air, which was so great as to force out several panes of glass from the window near her. The first word she uttered, on recovering, was to inquire if her husband was hurt. N. Y. Post.

Hints to Parents.—In the rearing of children, remarks some philosopher, every species of flattery should be avoided; and the observation is true. A boy who happens to say a sprightly thing, is generally applauded so much, that he oftentimes continues a coxcomb all his life after. He is a reputed wit at fourteen, and becomes a blockhead at twenty. Children should be left under the care of servants as little as possible; and the mother herself should stifle her pleasure, or her vanity, when little master happens to say a good thing.

A foreign traveller who was very curious about our customs, manners, &c. published the following, the result of information derived from American *sawyers*:

"*Turkies.* Audobon thinks the turkey ought to be the crest of America. These are very plenty even in the large cities, and so tame, in the night-time, that they roost upon the shoulders of the citizens who thus take them home in large quantities. So common is this that you frequently hear gentlemen remark in the morning: *I had Turkey on last night.* The Americans are much attached to these birds."

MARRIED.

In this town, on Monday last, by Rev. C. B. Davis, Mr. Jarvis C. Marble to Miss Mary R. Hubbard, both of this town.

In Readfield, Geo. W. Turner, M. D., of Dixfield, to Miss Lucia W., daughter of John Smith, Esq. of Readfield.

In Dover, Me., Mr. Benjamin Franklin Tozier, (Printer,) to Miss Sibyl Louisa Russell, of Dexter.

Writing.

Jo M. RANDALL

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Paris and vicinity that he intends giving a course of twelve lessons in the art of

PENMANSHIP,

at the School Room in this Village, commencing on Wednesday Eve next at 7 o'clock.

Terms, including Stationery, $1.50.

Paris Hill, Oct. 25, 1842. *o25

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Colds, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

Extracts from Certificates.

Dr. Samuel Morrill of Concord, N. H. writes 'that he is satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine, having been used with complete success in cases which had previously resisted the most approved prescriptions.'

Dr. Truman Abell of Lempster, N. H. writes that he confidently recommends its use in all complaints of the chest, as equal, if not superior to any other remedies within his knowledge.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits* or *Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

*** Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the Petition of **Eben Steele**, Guardian of **John Abbot**, of Waterford, in said county, non compos mentis, praying for License to sell a Lot of Land situated in Portland, in the County of Cumberland—Also, a Lot of Land in Abbott, Piscataquis County, and also the Mountain Farm, so called, in said Waterford, agreeably to advantageous offers therefor, for the purpose of applying the proceeds thereof to the payment of said Ward's debts, and the balance to be put on interest for the benefit of said Ward,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three week successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be hold at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of Nov'r next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 25

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the Petition of the Widow of **Isaac Whittemore**, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate whereof said Deceased died seized and possessed,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 25

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Rebecca Twitchell, Widow of **Levi L. Twitchell**, late of Paris, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed to assign her Dower in the real estate whereof the Deceased died seized and possessed, It was

Ordered,

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the last Tuesday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be accepted and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 25

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the Petition of the Widow of **Benjamimin Russell**, late of Newry, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate whereof said deceased died seized and possessed,—It was

Ordered,

That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, *25

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two,—

ON the Petition of **Joseph G. Towle**, Administrator of the estate of **William Towle**, late of Albany, in the County of Carrol, N. H. praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of six hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said Deceased and incidental charges; and on the Report of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased:—It was

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of Nov'r next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the former should not be granted and the latter accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy; 25

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the Petition of the Widow of **Willard Kelsey**, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate whereof said deceased died seized and possessed,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the last Tuesday of Nov'r next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

A true Copy; 25

Attest—*GEO. F. EMERY*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Peter Wardwell, Administrator of the estate of **Jacob Wardwell**, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 25

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

WILLIAM LORD, Jr.,

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAMUEL LORD.

Norway, Oct. 18, 1842. *3w25

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue on the Homestead Farm of *MOSES BUCK*, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, on Thursday, the 8th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the interest (including the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein) whereof the said Deceased died seized in said Farm, it being an undivided half of three parcels of land as described in a Deed from Samuel and Joseph Crocket dated March 4, 1816, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 13, Page 72, in a Deed from Joseph Swift, Jr. dated Feb. 11, 1819, recorded in said Registry, Vol. 16, Page 72, and in a Deed from John Curtis and Johnson H. Stover dated March 8, 1821, and recorded in said Registry Vol. 18, Page 443. Said undivided half being subject to the Widow's right of Dower therein. Also said Deceased's interest (including the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein) in the whole of the Easterly half of Lot No 4, Range 6, in said Sumner, as described in a Deed from Leonard Benson dated April 6, 1832, containing 68 acres, more or less, the same being subject to the right of the Widow's Dower therein.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

SIMEON BARRETT, Adm'r.

October 20, 1842. 25

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue on Saturday, the 10th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of *JOHN WARREN*, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, twenty-five acres of land situated in Brownfield in said County, called the Taylor Lot. Also, five acres of meadow situated in Fryeburg. Also the Homestead Farm of said deceased and Buildings thereon; the last described premises being subject to the Widow's Dower therein. Also, all the interest which said Deceased had in a Dwelling House, Store and Shed near Harriman's Mills in said Denmark. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. HANNAH WARREN, Adm'rx.

October 18, 1842. *25

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of *CALVIN BUCKNAM*, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice, that six months, commencing the eighteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the dwelling house of Widow Elizabeth Bucknam in Hebron, on Saturday, the seventh day of January next, on Saturday, the fourth day of March next, and Monday, the seventeenth day of April next, from one until four o'clock in the afternoon on each day.

CALVIN BRIDGHAM, } Com'rs.
FEARING WILLIS, }

Dated at Hebron, Oct. 21st, 1842. 25

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that they have been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *ENOCH CHASE*, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; and that they will attend to the duties assigned them at the dwelling house of Otis Conant in Dixfield, on Saturday, the nineteenth day of November, 1842, at two o'clock P. M. on said day.

Two months from the twentieth day of September last are further allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, } Commissioners.
JOHN TUCKER, }

October 12, 1842. 3w24

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *BARNABAS KENNY*, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; and that they will attend to the duties assigned them at the dwelling house of J. J. Holman, Esq. in Dixfield, on the second Mondays of February and March, A. D. 1843, at two o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

Six months from the twentieth day of September last having been allowed said creditors to present and prove their claims.

AMASA HOLMAN, }
HOLMES WINSLOW, } Commissioners.

October 12, 1842. 3w24

Collector's Notice,—Roxbury.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Nonresident Proprietors and owners of land in Roxbury, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in Bills committed to me, as Collector for the town of Roxbury for the year 1841, by the Assessors of said town, which remain due and unpaid as follows, viz:—

	No. Lot.	No. Range.	No. Acres	Value.	Money Tax.	Paid
Claims of persons taxed in lands.						
Albion B. Webster,	13	1	100	$50	$1 65	
	12	2	80	30	99	
	14	1	150	30	99	
	14	2	85	30	99	
Gregg & Merrill,	12	1	100	50	1 65	83

And unless said taxes are paid to me the said Collector on or before Saturday, the eleventh day of February next, (1843,) at one of the clock P. M. at the dwelling house of John Reed, Esq. in said Roxbury, I shall proceed and sell at public Auction so much of said real estate as will discharge said taxes and all charges thereon.

JOSIAH A. JUDKINS, Collector of Roxbury for the year 1841.

3w24*

FARM for Sale, IN RUMFORD,

PLEASANTLY situated on the Androscoggin River and within 3|4ths of a mile of Rumford Corner. It contains 80 acres of upland of a good quality, well wooded, watered, and a good pasture; likewise, about 25 acres of first rate *Intervale* under a high state of cultivation, with convenient buildings thereon,—cuts from 20 to 25 tons of hay. House and Barn supplied with water by an Acqueduct from a never failing spring.

Likewise, the hay, stock, and a part of the farming tools will be sold, (if wanted,) and all at a bargain that cannot fail to suit any one that wants a profitable farm and a pleasant situation.

Terms liberal. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

AMOS DWINEL.

Rumford, Sept. 26th, 1842 tf 27

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a decree of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maine, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the dwelling house of *ZACHARY CAREY*, in the town of Oxford, on the SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property, belonging to the estate of said Carey, viz:—

All the right which Zachary Carey had in equity to redeem 52 acres of land and buildings thereon situated in the town of Oxford and ocupied by said Carey, the same being mortgaged to Thomas Carey.

All the right which said Zachary Cary had in equity to redeem 1 Horse and 1 Waggon mortgaged to Thomas Carey.

All the right which said Zachary Cary had in equity to redeem 1 yoke of two years old Steers, mortgaged to A. Hawkins.

1 Chaise Top, 5 Window Blinds, 2 M Shingles, lot of Shingle Bolts, 1 Cow, 1 Wooden Clock,—certain Demands, a schedule of which may be seen at the house of the subscriber.

Terms and further particulars made known at the time and place of sale.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, Assignee.

October 17th, 1842. 24

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a degree of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maine, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the house of ANTHONY BENNETT, in Norway, on Wednesday, the NINTH day of NOVEMBER next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,—

All the right which *DUDLEY B. HOLT* had, in equity, to redeem a certain parcel of land situated in said Norway, containing, by estimation, two hundred acres; the same being mortgaged to Daniel Young and William E. Goodnow.

Terms—Cash at the sale. Further particulars made known at the sale.

JOHN S. SHED, Assignee.

October 15th, 1842. 24

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public Auction at the dwelling house of Benjamin Herrick, in Greenwood, on Wednesday, the 23d day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, the following described property belonging to the estate of *BENJAMIN HERRICK*, a Bankrupt, to wit:—All the right and interest the said Herrick had in the homestead farm on which he now lives containing fifty acres, it being the East end of Lot No. 9, in the 5th Range,—Also, about fifty acres lying between said farm and the County road; also, Lot 10 in the 5th Range; also, Lot No 11 in the 5th Range; also, that part of Lot No 11 in the 6th Range, that lays West of the town road that crosses said lot; also, the interest said Herrick has in Lot No 8 in the 9th Range of Lots in the North half of said Greenwood; also, said Herrick's interest in *A* Pew in Greenwood Meeting House; also said *Herrick's* interest in 8 two years old, 1 yearling & 1 yearling calf, mortgaged to Amos Young Terms,—Cash down. ISAAC FLINT, Assignee.

Greenwood, October 11th, 1842. 24

Constable's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at public Vendue at the Store of Jeremiah Howe, in Sumner, in the County of Oxford, on Saturday, the 26th day of November next, at ten of the clock A. M.,—All the right which *ZELOTIES BUCK* of said Sumner, has in Equity to redeem Lot No. 16 in the 6th Range in said Sumner, excepting a strip eight rods wide on the North sice of said Lot. Also, Lot No. 18, in the 6th Range in said Sumner,—the same having been mortgaged by said Buck to William Cole for two hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-two cents and interest—and for further particulars thereof reference is had to the record of said mortgage recorded in Oxford Registry Book 59, Page 6.

CHARLES HOWE, Constable of Sumner.

Sumner, Oct. 13, 1842. 3w24

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers is, this day by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons having demands against the Company will call on said Frost, who is duly athorized to settle the same. WILLIAM FROST, 3d.

BENJ. FRENCH.

Norway, October 14th, 1842. *3w24

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he signed and gave to Libeus L. Stockbridge, of Byron, in the County of Oxford, three several notes bearing date on or about the 26th of November, A. D. 1840, payable in one, two, and three years from the first day of Nov. A. D. 1840—the two first for the sum of forty dollars each, and the other for twenty dollars, for which he has never received any consideration. He therefore cautions all persons against purchasing the said notes as he does not consider himself liable to pay them. The said notes were dated at Malden in the Commonwealth of Massacusetts, and payable to Libeus L. Stockbridge or his order.

EDWARD STOCKBRIDGE.

Dixfield, Oct 1, 1842. 3w23

Notice.

THIS may certify that I have this day given to my son, George W. Perry, the remainder of his time to act and trade for himself. I shall therefore claim none of his wages nor pay any debts he may contract after this date. ENOCK PERRY.

Attest—L. Rawson.

Rumford, June 13, 1842. *3w22

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Oct. 1st, 1842.

Bowker James	L
Bolster David	Landers Jane S
Briggs Alanson	M
Bolster Charlotte E	Marston Ebenr
Billings M N	Maxim Lucretia B
Bearce Judith	Metcalf Theran
C	Mixer Wm L
Caldwell John	McAllaster Alvira
Crocker Thomas	P
Caldwell Levi B	Prince John C
Cushman Elias	R
Chase Peter	Ryerson Cushman 2
Curtis Kingsbury	Royal Jesse
D	Ripley Hannah
Dean Lucindia	S
Dearing John 2	Snell & Harris
F	Swett Israel
Fogg Simon Jr.	Sears W Esq
Fuller Nathaniel	Stevens Rufus S
H	Swan Foxwell
Haines Albert	Shaw Jairus
J	Shaw & Howe 2
Jackson Jairus H	Shaw Betsey
K	T
Kyle Charity	Twitchell Harriet F
	Tailor James
	Thayer Alexander

SIMEON NORRIS, P. M.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14, 1842. 41

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,

POLAND, Me.

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned respectfully represent, that the County road leading from the Widow John P. Smith's house in Denmark to Isaac Dyer's house in Baldwin in the County of Cumberland is very circuitous and hilly, and by laying out a new road from said Widow Smith's house and running in a southerly direction in the most practical place to intersect the town road leading by Isaac Berry's house in said Denmark, and to continue on or near said road last mentioned in a southeasterly direction to near the head of Great Hancock Pond, to the northerly line of Lot No. 10 in the town of Sebago, which is the County line between the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland, and from thence to continue in the most practical route in a southerly direction, crossing said Lot No. 10, and on, by, or near Chandler Davis' and James Babb's Farms in said Sebago in the County of Cumberland, to intersect the County Road near the Town House in said Sebago, and from thence to make such alterations in said County road last mentioned as in your opinions see fit and proper in the most practical places until you intersect the County road leading from Hiram Bridge (so called) to Standish corner, near said Isaac Dyer's house in said Baldwin—will avoid said hills and very much shorten the distance of said road.—We therefore request your Hon. Board to examine said roads as soon as may be, and cause the same to be located if your Honors see cause.

Dated at Denmark, August 27, 1842.

NATHANIEL HEAD, & 89 others.

STATE OF MAINE,

Oxford, ss:

Court of County Commissioners, September Term, 1842.

ON the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said Petition, it is Ordered, That the County Commissioners of the County of Cumberland be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County at the house of the Widow J. P. Smith in said Denmark in said County of Oxford, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said Petition; immediately after which view a hearing of the parties and their witnesses will be had, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper. And it is further ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place, and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order thereon to be served upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners of said county of Cumberland, & upon the respective clerks of towns thro' which said contemplated route passes, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Age, being the public newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford, and in the Eastern Argus, a newspaper printed in the County of Cumberland, all of said notices to be served, posted up, and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting, that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard if they see cause.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.

22 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 23d day of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Store of Jonathan S. Farrington in Lovell—All the right that *ABRAHAM ANDREWS, Jr.* and *STEPHEN ANDREWS* have to redeem to redeem the following described Estates and Lots and parts of Lots of Land, viz: One undivided half of Lot No. 26, in Sweden, in the county of Oxford, adjoining Nathaniel Flint's Farm.—Lot No. 11, in the 5th Division in said Sweden.—The Stand that Abraham Andrews, Jr. formerly lived on, and owed, it being a part of Lot No 2, in the 3d Division of lots in Lovell, containing 1 1|2 acres more or less, and being the same that Daniel Eastman, Jr. now lives on. The Stand where Stephen Andrews now lives, it being a part of Lot No. 2, in the 3d Division of Lots in said Lovell and the same that was conveyed to Stephen Andrws by Joshua Whiting by Deed dated December 29th, 1830, the same being subject to a Mortgage to Benjamin Webber, dated June 25th, 1833, as per Deed recorded in Oxford Registry at Fryeburg, Leb. 15, Folio 372 & 373, to which reference is had.—Also Lot No. 24 in the 5th Division in Sweden in said county.—A part of the 4th Division Lot in Fryeburg in said county, containing about 63 acres, belonging to the original right of Benjamin Barker.—20 acres of Lot No. 5 in the 3d Division of Lots in Lovell in said county. Said real Estate being subject to a Mortgage given by Abraham & Stephen Andrews to Benjamin Webber bearing date June 13th, 1840, as per Deed recorded in the Oxford Registry, Western District, Leb. 18, Folio 379 & 380, to which reference can be had for a more particular description of the property. The above property was mortgaged to secure the payment of $1800 and interest.—Also, the right in equity said Abraham Andrews, Jr. and Stephen Andrews of Lovell in said county, have in and to redeem the following described real Estate, situated in said Lovell, viz:—Lot No. 50 in the 4th Division—Lot No. 61 in the 1st Division—No. 31 Pitched Lot and 17 acres of Lot No. 29 in the first Division, the same being subject to a Mortgage Deed given to John Perley to secure the payment of $2000 and interest as per Deed recorded in the District Registry at Fryeburg in said county, Leb. 18, Folio 377 & 378.

J. S. FARRINGTON, Deputy Sheriff.

Lovell, Sept. 21st, 1842. 3w22

Administrators' & Guardians'

DEEDS

FOR SALE, AT THE

OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

THEODORA MERRILL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSLIN DE LAINES, ALPINES, SAXONY CLOTHS,

CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk,

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of Ribbons, Laces, and a variety of small wares articles at low prices.

Miss M. will also keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

CLOCKS & WATCHES

Cleaned & Repaired by

B. WALTON,

Paris Hill, Me.

Dr. T. H. Brown,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PARIS HILL.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC
NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benj. min Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTION DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Billious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infectious, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages o ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.
NEW LABELS.
The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain
☞5063 LETTERS!!!!☜

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patters of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being fac similies of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y

N. E. OFFICE,
19, HANOVER STREET, 19,
BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine —or by ordering from my *Principal N. E. Office*,
19, HANOVER STEET, 19—BOSTON.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.

PARIS,	THOMAS CROCKER.
Paris, N.	Alanson Briggs & Co.
Paris Cape,	C. F. Kittredge.
Albany,	Jacob H Lovejoy & Co.
Bethel,	Ira C. Kimball.
"	E. M. Carter.
"	Washington Bray.
"	—— Ward.
Buckfield,	Artemas P. Cole & Co.
Canton,	J. M. Deshon.
Denmark,	Gibson & Ingalls.
Dixfield,	I. N. & C. Stanley.
Fryeburg,	H. C. Buswell.
Hartford,	Winslow Hall.
Hiram,	John V. Hubbard.
Livermore,	Samuel R. Nason.
"	Jefferson Coolidge.
"	Kelsey & Kimball.
"	Britton & Washburn.
Lovell,	James Walker.
Mexico,	Curtis P. Howe.
Norway,	W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford,	Charles Durell,
Porter,	John Higgins.
Rumford,	Joshua Graham.
"	Otis C. Bolster.
"	Alvin Bolster.
Sweden,	Benjamin Nevers.
Turner,	Mitchell & Bradford.
"	Philo Clark.
"	Ezekiel Martin.
Waterford,	Abel Houghton.
"	Jotham Goodnow.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's V. U. Pills.
April 1, 1842. eply50nsdos

LEWIS' ARABIAN HAIR OIL.

THE knowledge of this highly esteemed Oil for the Hair was obtained from a distinguished ARABIAN by the subscriber It is used almost universally in that country, and in France is a popular article with the ladies and young men to make the hair grow long, to give it healthy and lively appearance, and preserve its beauty to an advanced age. It is decidedly the best Oil that was ever used in this or any other country for preventing the hair from coming off, giving life to the roots, and making it grow long and soft. It also darkens it and gives a beautiful gloss.

ROBERT B. LEWIS, HALLOWELL.

☞Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor,
SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell, Me.

AGENTS.—Hubbard & Marble, Paris.—O. H. Paine, South Paris.—G. J. Ordway, Norway.—Joseph Nelson, Waterford.—J. E. Ladd, Augusta.—Little, Wood, & Co. Winthrop. 6m3

Emancipation.

I HEREBY give notice that I have this day released to my son, JOHN A. BOLSTER, all claim to his services and earnings, during his minority—that I shall claim none of his earnings, nor interfere with any of his contracts—or pay any of his debts after this date.

ISAAC BOLSTER.

Witness—LEVI WHITMAN.
Norway, July 5th, 1842. *21

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law,
BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.
March 3, 1842. 44

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S
PECTORAL BALSAM
—OF—
SPIKENARD, BLOOD ROOT, WILD CHERRY AND COMFREY.

☞THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above

EVERY THING HERETOFORE DISCOVERED.

Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, &c., should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam,

Possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and Rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regularly appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the N. E. States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 HANOVER STREET, Boston.—Price, 50 cents.

For sale, in this place by T. CROCKER; & by the Agents for the Doctor's Medicines throughout the County.—1eJune21

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Bayley,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent,—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never dissappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.
Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with severe fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of a consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent pysicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure.

Respe't yours, T. P. MERRIAM.
New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* label, signed by WM. JOHN CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are *"Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam," "American Pulminary Balsom," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsam," and others.* Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.'

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled,—

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of Fryeburg Academy Plantation in the County of Oxford, would respectfully represent that they were chosen and appointed by a vote of the Inhabitants of said Plantation at a legal meeting of said Inhabitants holden on the nineteenth day of October, 1841, a committee for and in behalf of said Inhabitants to petition to the then next Legislature for the organization of said Plantation into a town to be known and called Mason: Bounded as follows,—beginning on the West line of Bethel on the disputed line betwixt Gilead and the said Plantation, three South seventy degrees West to the top of Caloboo Mountain, thence following the height of land or ridge of said Mountain to the first division line in Bachelder's Grant, said line being made by Sherman, thence South on said twenty degrees East to the town of Usher, thence on said Usher to Albany, thence on said Albany line to the South West corner of Bethel, thence North twenty degrees West on said Bethel to the first place mentioned, with all the privileges granted to other towns.

JOHN A. EVERETT, } Committee of
ASHLEY T. PAINE, } said Plantation.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, Feb. 17, 1842

ON the Petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published in the State paper and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper published in Paris, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of the next Legislature, that all persons interested, may then appear and show cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

JERE HASKELL, *Secretary.*

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 18, 1841.

Read and concurred.

WM. T. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

A true copy—Attest:
JERE HASKELL, *Secretary of the Senate.*
28*

A NATURAL REMEDY,
Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,
Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines converted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have been from time to time presented, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great fame more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is a indefatigable business man, and shows an anxiety of exertion by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no later ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. I have used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicine, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)
Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, *"Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1840, by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania."*

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All traveling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; John M. Deshon, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Durrell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Portland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Bayville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. eSpisorsreply 18

GRAND SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

"NOW'S THE DAY AND NOW'S THE HOUR."

WHITWELL'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS.

READER, have you no APPETITE? Do you not relish what you eat? Then use these Bitters. They will also greatly assist Digestion, and of course remove Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Weakness of the Stomach, Debility, &c. They purify the blood and invigorate the whole system. They contain Extract of Sarsaparilla and Tomatoe, besides many other ingredients. Price 25 cents for a pint bottle.

N. B.—Avoid all the rum remedies, under whatever title, for in addition to the Alcohol composed, you generally receive part of lead, stimulating ingredients, and coarse Cathartics to irritate the stomach, destroy digestion, produce bad habits, and create the very disorders which they were intended to cure.

ALSO FOR SALE,

WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOC.

The Original Opodeldoc is considered by the first physicians in the United States to rank high [illegible] Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness of the Joints, Soreness of the Nerves, Bruises, Contusions, Chilblains, Sprains, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness of the Joints, Soreness of the Nerves, Bruises, Contusions, Chilblains, &c.

Be not imposed upon, see that "Whitwell's Opodeldoc" is stamped on each bottle, and receive no other as a substitute, unless you wish to prove the truth of the following remarks:

"That the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat."

Price reduced to 25 cents per bottle, or $2 per dozen—by the proprietor, as above.

ALSO, AS ABOVE,

VOLATILE AROMATIC SNUFF,

Composed principally of roots and aromatic herbs.—Its flavor is fragrant and delightful, the effect pleasing and salutary—it speedily stimulates the spirits, and restores consciousness in fainting, and essential service in nervous headaches. In cases of Catarrh or Cold in the head, a pinch or two at night and morning is a sure relief from obstructions. In a crowded house, or after a long walk, a pinch or two of this Snuff will be extremely grateful, and the flavor of which will answer all the purposes of a smelling bottle. Sedentary persons will find it a cheering relief from tumor and lassitude.

This article is recommended by Dr. Waterhouse, member of the Medical Society in London, of the Medical Society in France, and late Professor of the theory and practice of Physic in Harvard University. Price 50 and 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris [illegible]. 6m11

Last Call!

THE subscribers having given notice to all persons indebted to them by note or account, that unless some arrangement is made by the first of October, the demands will be left for collection

HAMMOND & HARLOW.
Paris, Sept. 5, 1842. tf 38

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their efforts, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Gurnsey, of N. York; Dr Polhemus, Dr Hasbrack, and Dr Lawton, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Acute gastric irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes an habitual source of disease: in some people *Dy pep ia, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruptions of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Intermittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Dysentery, Scald Head, Humors, and all Billious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one or all of the same, followed by a train of others, equally as distressing, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law need be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purch se that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Paris, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Bridgton, N. C. Ingo.
Hiram, S. Fox.
Waterford, J. Bicknell
South Paris, Broughton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Sweden, W. B. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Bewsey.
Canton Mills, A. Burrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Ellis.
Mexico, J. M. Bell, 2.
East Rumford, A. Palmer.
Rumford, A. K. Dunn. O. C. Bolster.
East Rumford, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Lovell, W. Bell.
Locke's Mills, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Rowe, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.
eply50 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Concentrated
Cherry Wine Bitters,

PUT up in octagon Bottles, and the ingredients to make the same put up in pressed packages; for sale by all the Druggists and most of the W. I. Goods Dealers in Boston and vicinity. Also, by the agents in all the principal towns throughout New England and the Southern and Western States.

Z. S. HALL BARRINGTON, corner of Sackville street, Halifax, is general agent for the British Provinces.

P. S. BARNARD, W. G. SKINNER, and PERRY MORRILL are my only authorized traveling agents.

Office 15 Hanover Street, Boston.

75 cents per Bottle; $9 cents per paper.

The following are selected from a large number of Editorial notices.

From the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.

Dr. Richardson's Bitters.—In our columns may be found an advertisement of the Vegetable Bitters, prepared by Dr. S O. Richardson, of South Reading, Mass. They are, as said to be, unadulterly composed of a variety of valuable and purely vegetable matter, and from our own experience as well as others, we can speak highly of their renovating and invigorating effects upon the system. We have a good opinion of the Bitters, as they are not a quack nostrum, but discovered, prepared and vended by a regular Physician, a graduate of the College of our own State, and who has said but little by way of puffing them himself, but leaves it to those who try them to judge them-selves. For the diseases that many are liable to in the spring and summer, such as Debility, Dyspepsia, Billious and Nervous complaints, &c. we do not hesitate to say that these Bitters will be found a safe, agreeable and effectual restorative. As good health is one of the greatest of earthly blessings, we would early advise these laboring under such diseases, to make trial of Dr. Richardson's Bitters; they can do no harm and may do much good, as we are confident in many cases they have. Vegetable and vegetable medicine are unquestionably the most congenial to the human system.

From the News-Letter, Exeter, N. H.

☞Dr. Richardson's Bitters, advertised in another column, are highly spoken of in this vicinity by gentlemen who are not in the habit of puffing bitters (any more than the good gentleman is trying to be.) for the PLEASURE of it. We have not tried the bitters ourselves, being quite bitter enough already, with the advent of rum, wormwood or quassia. Nevertheless, all afflicted with the prevalent diseases enumerated in the above advertisement, and obliged to become either a 'pill swallower or bitter-drinker, we should be inclined to call at Grant's and prepare the way to 'Health and Strength' of Doctor Richardson.

From the Bristol County Democrat, Taunton, Mass.

Richardson's Bitters.—Of the numerous medicines which [illegible] in our paper from time to time, we know but little of the virtues of many must be known only to those who have made use of them. Let us try Dr. S. O. Richardson's Bitters we are now speaking of. Three Bottles we used in our family last spring for a dull debility and headache, and much relief was obtained by them. Those who may be subject to nervous headache, we believe these Bitters very beneficial—they proved so in the case to which we refer.

From the Barnstable Patriot.

"HEALTH AND STRENGTH!"—To regain or preserve these, stamped on each bottle, and receive no other as a substitute, unless you wish to prove the truth of the following remarks:

"That the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat."

Price reduced to 25 cents per bottle, or $2 per dozen—by the proprietor, as above.

ALSO, AS ABOVE,

VOLATILE AROMATIC SNUFF,

Composed principally of roots and aromatic herbs.—Its flavor is fragrant and delightful, the effect pleasing and salutary—it speedily stimulates the spirits, and restores consciousness in fainting, and essential service in nervous headaches. In cases of Catarrh or Cold in the head, a pinch or two at night and morning is a sure relief from obstructions. In a crowded house, or after a long walk, a pinch or two of this Snuff will be extremely grateful, and the flavor of which will answer all the purposes of a smelling bottle. Sedentary persons will find it a cheering relief from tumor and lassitude.

This article is recommended by Dr. Waterhouse, member of the Medical Society in London, of the Medical Society in France, and late Professor of the theory and practice of Physic in Harvard University. Price 50 and 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris [illegible]. 6m11

Spring Goods! Spring Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards.
South Paris, April 11th, 1842. tf 40

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors or cutaneous diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished.

Salt Rheum, he knows, by sad experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than *twenty years*, and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself. He applied to many physicians,—and tried various things prescribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he had well nigh given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the complaint, which articles he immediately caused to be procured.—With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed frame. In three weeks, (he can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude,) he was comparatively well; and shortly after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Itch, and especially good for the barber's or Jackson itch, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendations show how effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:—

Mr. N. A. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1840, to the patentee, says:—Many cures have been performed on this Island by using your *Compound.* In fact, in no instance where I have sold it, has it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, viz. 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Truant's *Patent Compound*, has already been proved by hundreds in this vicinity, to be a sure cure for *Salt Rheum.* It has affected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the patients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

SALT RHEUM--TRUFANT'S COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Trufant. The character of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effectual tests to which his remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the public against imposition. The use of it by a number of our family has done much to increase our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Trufant will not suffer his care in the preperation to abate a single jot, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound, but will increase it.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this loathsome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from its use in almost every part of the country, which we have seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from its exercise, we are constrained to believe that Mr TRUFANT has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is but a short time since Mr. Truant has consented to spread this matter before the public, but already many thousands have been induced to try it, and so far as can be ascertained, with the most flattering success, as the numerous certificates of patients, and letters from agents, now in his possession, will abundantly show. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or package was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance in Havre, France. The properties of the medicine having been amply and wonderfully proved in an astonishing case, the effect has been that orders for large quantities have been directed to the proprietor, to be forwarded to Havre and its vicinity. All who are troubled with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it a faithful trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant, as a remedy for the Salt Rheum, and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery, take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Jr.	Nath'l Sweezy,
Thomas Donnel,	William Gardiner,
Elwell Robinson,	Jesse Russell,
A. L. Stimson,	A. W. Turner,
James Hamilton,	Aaron Donnell,
Henry C. Donnell,	Martin Anderson,
Thos. P. I. Webb,	Elisha Higgins,
Luke Lambard,	H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water street, Bath, Maine. Also, by

Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway,

Agent for the County of Oxford. The following persons are also appointed Agents, viz:—Andover, Lewis Crockett; Bethel Hill, R. A. Chapman & Co.; Dixfield, C. T. Chase;—Greenwood, J. & W. Stevens; Hartford, W. Hall; Woodstock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Otis C. Bolster; Sumner, ——; Waterford, Jotham Goodnow; Albany, —— Lovejoy.

Price—One Dollar, with full directions.

All letters from abroad must be *Post paid.*

WM. B. TRUFANT.
March 1, 1842. eoply43

Rare Work,

CONTAINING the difficult questions well explained from the various works on Arithmetic. Teachers intending to be beyond the reach of the attack of *miseaeres* and the *ill disposed* will find it all the necessary assistance in that respect.

The difficult questions explained, were taken from the following named Authors, viz:

Welch, Walsh, Kenne, Adams, Smith, Pike, Daboll, Emerson, Greenleaf, Olney, and several others.

In fact, every item deemed intricate, rare, useful or entertaining occupies its proper place in this work, and matter considered of a common and superfluous nature is carefully excluded. It is entitled

"KEY TO THE VARIOUS AUTHORS ON ARITHMETIC."

For sale at this Office.

BECKETT & INGRAHAM,
TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Broadcloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
No. 7, Exchange Street,
WM. C. BECKETT, } PORTLAND.
WM. W. INGRAHAM, } 3m20

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
George W. Millett,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance*, and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months.*

COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing
Executed with neatness and despatch.